

SPORTS

WHO HAS THE FASTEST SAIL?

The Windglider class sailing world championship and the annual 35th International Baltic sailing regatta have opened in Tallinn, capital of Estonia.

Taking part in the championship now held for the fifth time after Windgliders got Olympic status in 1980 are Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Holland, Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

Gagarin Academy consolidate lead

Rugby fans have been looking forward to two matches in the USSR championship between the medal contenders — Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy Team of Minsk (near Moscow) and Aviator of the Kiev Civil Aviation Engineers Institute. Last year's champions, Gagarin Academy, played confidently in both matches thrashing bronze medal-

ists Aviator 22-0 and 10-6. Currently, the former have consolidated their lead with 43 points. In the second place with 39 points are Slava of the Second Moscow Watch Factory, while Aviator are holding on the third position with 37 points. This confirms expert forecast that the three medals will fall on these three teams contesting among the best eight.

On Sunday the participants did some training in the Tallinn Bay.



A scene from the game between Gagarin Academy and Aviator. Photo by Sergei Proshkov

Cycling

Olympic champion and triple world champion Lutz Hentsch of the GDR has clocked 10.19 sec, a new track sprint world record, at an international event at Colorado Springs, USA.

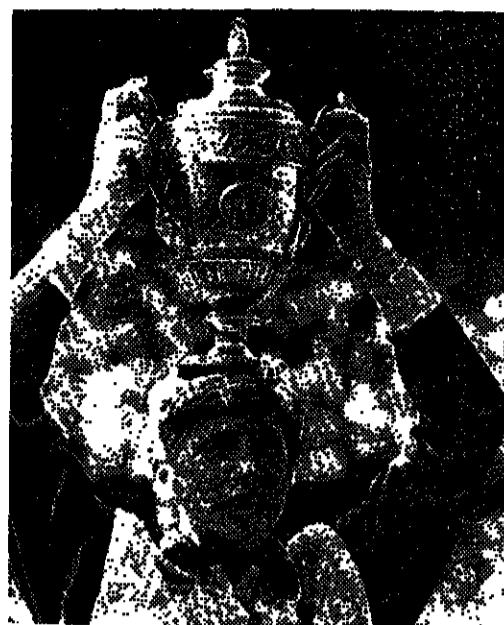
Triple world sprint champion Connie Paraskevina of the USA clocked 11.59 sec, a new world best in the 200 m time trials, flying start. The former best of 11.753 was set in 1980 by Natalya Krushelnitskaya of the USSR.

Sean Wallace of Britain set a new world best of 59.50 sec in the 1,000 m time trials, flying start on an open-air track as high as 1,993 metres above sea level.

FOR ATHLETICS GRAND PRIX

The USSR did well at an international Grand Prix event in Helsinki. Muscovite Galina Chistyakova won the long jump with 7.00 metres, Natalya Usovskaya, also from Moscow, took the shot-put with 20 m 63 cm, and Alexander Kroupsky from Irkutsk was the top pole-vaulter with 5.60 m.

The USSR entered only these three events.



The youngest champion

The main sensation of the present Wimbledon tennis tournament just ended in London was the singles victory for 17-year-old West German Boris Becker who beat Kevin Curren of the USA in the finals 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4. The youngest player yet to do this feat.

The powerful West German standing 187 cm, at his best — in all his encounters he defeated experienced and titled opponents in attacking, finely making use of the main weapon in his extremely versatile technical arsenal — a very powerful and accurate serve as well as fine play at the net. Becker, who last year was already called a tennis prodigy, showed a steel will. The consensus is that a new bright star has risen in world tennis.

● Boris Becker holds the Wimbledon Singles Trophy, after beating Kevin Curren, USA, in the final.

AT INTERZONAL TOURNAMENTS

Women's chess interzonal tournaments continue in Zhelezovodsk and Havana. The first tournament is led by two Soviet players — Maria Litinskaya, who has eight points from 12 rounds, and youthful Soviet champion Svetlana Matveyeva, who has a point less. Level at 7.5 points each are Margareta Muresan of Romania, Wo Mingchen of China, and Agneska Brustman of Poland. Nona Caprindushvili, Nino Guruli and Lyudmila Zaitseva have seven points each. The top three will move into the next stage, the challengers tournament. There are three rounds yet to go in Zhelezovodsk.

In Havana Sweden's Pia Cramling is at the head with

3.5 points from four rounds, and Nana Ioseliani of the USSR and Ang Yangfeng of China have half a point less.

Nana Alexandriya of the USSR has 1.5 points and one adjourned game, and her compatriots Gyl-nara Sakhalova has 1 (1) and Yelena Akhmylovskaya 0.5 (1).

The women have two interzonals and the men three. Two have already been played and the third and last, attended by a whole constellation of chess celebrities, is now on at Biel, Switzerland. Youthful Andrei Sokolov of the USSR has 4.5 points from a possible 5. Another sensation of the tournament is John Van der Wilt of Holland, who is second now with four points, and

Rafael Vaganyan of the USA, a third with three points and an adjourned game. A large group of players have three points each, among them the third Soviet entrant, Lev Polugayevsky. Unlike the women the men play for four challenger places.

Yugoslavia triumphs

Victory for the hosts marks the end of the Yugoslav Chess Cup. They defeated the Soviet Union 20-16. The Soviet team took the second place followed by Poland, the Yugoslav junior team, Romania, Switzerland, and the German Democratic Republic in order.

Natasha opts for... go-carting

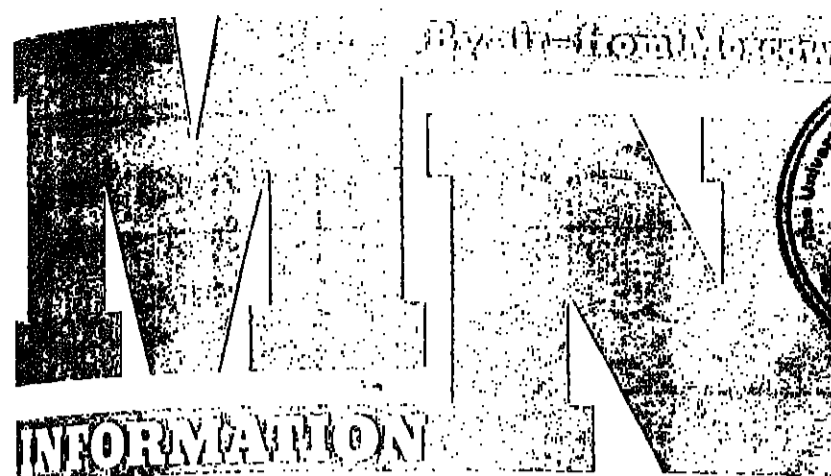


Nine-year-old Muscovite Natasha Guryanova has for a whole year now been a fervid go-cart devotee, bravely challenging the boys.

There is nothing unusual about it, said her father, a driver at Moscow bus depot Sergei Guryanov. He is a city champion and often took the

daughter along to his racing club. At first she kept a watch on the way he drove and raced and then decided to have a go at it herself.

These pictures were taken by press photographer Aleksei Rybkovsky during an after-event at the Moscow Pioneer stadium. Natasha is in the centre.



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UNITY OF WORD AND DEED

The main idea of the organizational, political, economic and social measures and changes now being implemented is to accelerate the solution of the country's key economic and social problems, said Mikhael Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking recently in Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia.

Byelorussia figures prominently in the economic potential of the USSR. Its industry and agriculture achieved considerable success during the first four years of the current five-year plan. In the previous five-year plan the national income in the republic increased by 5.1 per cent. In 1981-1984 this important indicator reached 6.1 per cent. The assignments of the current, the Five-Year Plan, are also fulfilled at top priority.

Work has been launched on a broad scale in the republic to increase the effectiveness of the production on the basis of a scientific and engineering approach.

Recently the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has approved, on the whole, at its session the draft Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period up to

2000. Focusing on this, Mikhael Gorbachev said that the assignments in the Guidelines were very intense. The efforts of all Party units and all work collectives must now be concentrated on finding opportunities to not only fulfil quotas, but to over-fulfill them. The elaboration of the new five-year plan includes not only the working out of the assignments on developing economy and culture, but also the perfection of the management system.

Mikhael Gorbachev dwelt in detail on the questions of the intensification of organizational and political work, especially on the implementation of the decisions made by the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government and on securing the unity of both word and deed in all spheres of activities.

Now, when we have posed so acutely the question of the acceleration of our progress, Mikhael Gorbachev said, the practical implementation of all the decisions adopted by us must be the focus of all personnel's attention. The fate of these decisions will be determined, to a large extent, by how deeply and concretely the questions concerning their implementation are regarded at the very first stage.

SOVIET-CHINESE AGREEMENTS

Agreements between the governments of the Union of Soviet Republics and the People's Republic of China (PRC) on trade and payments for 1985 and 1990 and economic and technical cooperation in the construction and modernization of China's industrial projects have been signed in Moscow.

The Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, I. V. Artyukhin, signed on behalf of the USSR, while Deputy Premier of the State Council of the PRC, Yao Yilin signed for his country.

The agreements provide for an annual expansion in mutual trade of goods up to 1990, and rapidly the industrial and agricultural projects in PRC, the modernization and construction of

which the Soviet Union will participate in.

Under the agreement the volume of mutual trade between 1985 and 1990 will increase to nearly twelve thousand million roubles and to three thousand million roubles in 1990 — three times more than the 1985 figure. Cooperation is envisaged in the construction of seven new projects and rehabilitation of seventeen other plants in such fields as power engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, engineering, coal mining, chemical engineering, transport, etc. During the talks the two sides exchanged views on a wide range of issues in Sino-Soviet trade and economic relations and confirmed their mutual interest in further expanding these relations.

Friendship Trains have started in Moscow via the European capitals since last year. The first train, the Festival of Peace and Friendship, left Moscow for Berlin. Its passengers are more than three hundred young men and women from almost twenty countries of the world. They will visit Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Bonn, and return to the Festival of Peace and Friendship in this year's autumn. They attended the train and participated in demonstrations expressing solidarity and unity among young people. On the passengers of the Friendship Train. Photo by Vladimir Kozlovsky



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PRIZE-WINNERS OF THE 14th MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL



After two weeks the three International Jurors have announced the award winners of the 14th Moscow International Film Festival. Contesting films were presented by 107 countries as well as seven international and national organizations.

The three gold medals for the feature films were awarded to "Go and See", "A Soldier's Story" and "Descent of the Nine" made by the USSR, the United States and Greece respectively. An Indian film "The Ghat" took the jury's special prize.

In the short films contest two gold medals were awarded to "A Report From Tereznia" (Czechoslovakia) and "The Pyramid" (USSR). "The Dog Who Stopped the War", a Canadian production picked the first prize in the contest of films for children.



● Director Elem Klimov (second from right) with members of the "Go and See" (Gold Medal) shooting crew.

● US film director Norman Jewison, author of "A Soldier's Story" (Gold Medal).

● Actress Hanna Schygulla (West Germany) who plays the role of Empress Katharina in the American television film, "Peter the Great".

Photos by Andrei Knyazev and Boris Kautman

Village on fire

The Soviet film, "Go and See", was made by 32-year-old director Elem Klimov on the basis of a script co-authored with Byelorussian writer Ales Adamovich and with its roots in the latter's book "The Khalyu Story".

Elem Klimov originally won recognition with his first film made 20 years ago: "Welcome or No Trespassing". It was later followed by "Sport, Sport, Sport"; "Agony" (a film about the collapse of fascism in Russia which brought him world fame); "Parting", a picture based on Valentin Rasputin's novel "Parting With Matyora" (this film had been started by his wife Larisa Shchepilko, but she died tragically).

The new film is an epic narra-



tive of an adolescent from the Byelorussian village of Khalyu, one of the 628 burnt down by Hitlerite troops during World War II. It deals with the circles of hell he went through and the great hatred of ordinary people for all the unnatural and inhuman acts perpetrated by fascism. We wanted our film to be not

just a tribute to those who died and an indictment of the killers but also a warning to the living: stop the hands of the nuclear maniacs raised over the planet before it is too late! The cinema, with its multimillion audiences, is a potent tool for protecting peace, Klimov told a press conference.

BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS SHOULD BE OPPOSED

The US intention to start the production of binary chemical weapons can not but cause serious concern and indignation. The US Government will take the full responsibility for all the consequences of such a step, as a TASS statement in connection with a Congressional decision to allocate funds for the production of such weapons. This decision, the statement stresses, has been taken at a

time when the Geneva Conference on Disarmament is continuing talks on a convention banning and eliminating chemical weapons, a move favoured by a clear majority of nations. It is now clear why the USA has so stubbornly sought to lead the discussion of this vital problem at the Conference into a dead alley.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the plans to manufacture and deploy binary weapons, continues the statement. Consistently advocating a cardinal issue of ban and elimination of all types of chemical weapons, the USSR confirms its readiness to actively cooperate with all peace-loving states to attain this goal.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● Lebanese president Amin Gemayel has condemned Washington's campaign against the government and people of Lebanon, who not only denounced the hijacking of the American plane but also helped release the hostages. The roots of terrorism are outside Lebanon, he said, and the US measures to fight it are illegal and superfluous.

● The Sudanese Government has decided to officially demand that Egypt extradite former Sudanese president Nimeiri to stand trial. Nimeiri, who was the SUNA news agency, Nimeiri has been in Egypt ever since the overthrow of his regime last April. The decision was taken by the cabinet of ministers in response to mounting public demands.



The above-mentioned TASS, meaning TASS in English, prominently decorates the central entrance to the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union, which has just marked its 40th jubilee. For a story on the news agency please turn to page 5.

Photo by Sergei Chelnokov



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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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Round
the Soviet
Union

● THE WHITE NIGHTS OF KARELIA (AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC NORTH-WEST OF RUSSIA) GAVE A POETIC NAME TO THE FIRST ALL-RUSSIAN FESTIVAL OF BOOKS AND FOLKLORE, HELD IN KIZHI ON LAKE ONEGA. The "Kizhi White Nights" brought together the ancient walls of the famous architectural ensemble of jetties and enthusiasts of poetry from all over the country.

● AT A RECENT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS IN SPAIN MOSCOW SCHOOLGIRL, SVETLANA MOSKOVA, WAS AWARDED A DIPLOMA AND CASH PRIZE FOR HER WORK "MORNING FOG". The young artist donated her award to the fund of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. Her paintings have been displayed in other countries as well. At an international competition of children's art in Japan her two works received awards, something which happens rather rarely.

● SOVIET CHEMISTS HAVE CREATED A NEW CLASS OF CATALYSTS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL TO ACCELERATE CHEMICAL REACTIONS. These are varieties of zeolites that contain sodium, potassium and lithium cations. The newly-developed catalytic systems are several times cheaper than the old ones and do not require expensive hard-to-get metals. Scientists can regulate the properties of the catalysts as they see fit.

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SYSTEM OF PERMANENT ANTI-AVALANCHE STRUCTURES HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ZANGEZUR IN ARMENIA (THE TRANSCAUCASIA). They reliably protect transport communications of the Zangezur copper and molybdenum integrated plant and the suburbs of Kadzharan, a miner's town, from destructive mud-lavents.

● ONE MORE CANAL — THE DUDERHOF — HAS APPEARED ON THE MAP OF Leningrad. The new waterway took in all the small neighbouring streams, and made it possible to drain a new residential area adjoining the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland and provide it with amenities.

Siberia's ancient monuments



A whole world of ancient cultures has been preserved in vast expanses between the Ural and the Pacific Ocean. This provides ample material for studying the history of Siberia, for developing the ice-covered lands in the North of our planet. Archaeologists are trying to learn the origin of civilization in that area, its influence on human culture.

Almost each year brings new discoveries. For example, it has been found out that the age of fire (it was previously considered as dating back to 300,000-400,000 B.C.) is much "older" in Siberia. It was already known 700,000 years ago. Thanks to it ancient northern people led quite a comfortable life. Besides, they usually settled in places convenient for hunting and fishing. The clay vessels found on the Ussurilsky Island make it possible to shift the age of the origin of ceramics far back into chronological periods of time.

The northern people were tireless travellers and, probably, they discovered America earlier than the Vikings and Christopher Columbus. Many proofs of this are found in Siberia and America. Archaeologists have discovered a number of temple encampments and figures symbolizing idols in them. They have found precious rock carvings, in some cases whole compositions. Their study provides ground to maintain that this was the beginning of the aesthetic development of the world.

For countryside
settlers

The Soviet state annually invests tens of billions of rubles in an unprecedented rural transformation programme. A recent government ruling provides for additional privileges in granting credits to persons who settle in the countryside permanently.

Formerly everyone who settled in a rural area received from the state a fixed (in absolute terms) loan to build a house and set up a personal subsidiary plot, whereas now the amount of the credit is established in accordance with the design cost of the house and the market price of domestic animals (cows, goats, sheep and so on).

With such a credit system families of settlers have no longer to think about accumulations. Even additional household structures — garages and premises for cattle and poultry — will be paid from the credit which is granted for a term of 25 years with 0.5 per cent annual interest. But the most essential privilege for a rural builder is that part of the loan is paid by the farm where he works. A collective or state farm may cover from 20

to 50 per cent of the initially granted loan. As a result of this the house may cost its owner only 50 per cent of its actual price.

THE SHIP WILL
BE 'CUT'
BY A LASER

Laser engineering is being efficiently developed by the Krasnoye Sormovo plant—the oldest enterprise on the Volga for building large-tonnage ships. It has already assembled the Biriuz-2 automatic machine for laser cutting of sheet steel. Cutting out metal is one of the main technological processes in large-tonnage ship building. The laser beam fulfils the operation quickly, ensuring maximum accuracy and purity of this process.

Scientists also helped introduce in the plant digital, programme-controlled automatic machines for plasma and gas cutting highly-productive machines for welding in special gas media. Not long ago displays were installed in one of the shops of

the enterprise, on the working benches of welders. The welding process is now monitored by a remote-controlled TV display. Now people no longer inhale fumes and they become less exhausted. This helps favourably on productivity and the quality of operations.

Grapes in deserts

The 60 Years of Kirghizia state farm, which was set up in the arid Arkinskaya Desert of Kirghizia (Central Asia), will soon take in its first harvest. Deserts no more damage fertile lands but, on the contrary, now oases have replaced arid plateaus. Vast plateaus on which two specialized farms operate are divided in all directions by canals which are several kilometres long. Irrigators in the south of Kirghizia have planned a thousand hectares of arable land, protected them with mud catchers and constructed a broad network of underground tunnels with movable hydrants. Systems of pumping stations fill them with water from the Syrdarya River.

Many sorts of cultivated grapes here bear fruits in local conditions 1-2 years earlier than previously.

of these countries. The obtained results may serve as a basis to forecast models of agricultural productivity in the Kursk Region. And, more important, the experiment has major significance for accumulating the know-how of international cooperation in large-scale explorations aimed at developing the technology of remote sounding of the Earth to investigate, organize and control the use of nature. It is envisaged to conduct such experiments in other socialist countries as well, notes the newspaper.

NEW RESIDENTS IN KAMCHATKA

The fauna in the Kamchatka Peninsula (Eastern Soviet Union) is rather peculiar. Although there are no starfishes, frogs, otters, snakes and some other animals customary in mainland Siberian taiga, we find among the denizens of the peninsula's taiga and tundra animals like brown bears, sables, reindeer, and the wood-grouse. On the coast, there are seals, sea otters; in the mountains — ovis montanus sheep.

In its column *Man and Nature*, the newspaper *SO-TSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* writes that this Kamchatka has prompted the idea of enriching Kamchatka's fauna by acclimatizing new types of animals in cases when there are appropriate "ecological niches" for them. Among recent new denizens in the peninsula are beavers, squirrels, and lynxes. Game wardens have supplemented Kamchatka's fauna with American muskrats. These were chosen as the most promising breeders in Kamchatka, with its numerous rivers and lakes. Some time ago, 60 East Siberian elks were also moved there from the area of the Kolyma River and the Chukotka Peninsula. An aerial survey just completed shows that a herd of elks which can be hunted is taking shape on the peninsula.

These problems are being solved in several ways: by increasing the productivity of purification plants; introducing chemical agents; using oxygen instead of air in biological purification; improving technologies designing equipment for processing sewage sediments into organic fertilizers; using sewage for irrigation and industrial water supplies; and intensifying the processes of self-purification in reservoirs. A considerable role is assigned to the construction of recycling water supply projects as one of the elements in the waste-free industry. Commissioned between 1976 and 1984 were water purification stations capable of processing 46.5 million cubic metres of sewage a day. At the same time recycling systems with overall processing capacity of 83.6 million cubic metres a day were commissioned. It is only natural that in the present five-year plan period (1981-1985) three-fourths of all the capital investment for implementing conservation measures in the Russian Federation went into construction of water protection installations.

KURSK-85 — PROTOTYPE OF JOINT
EXPERIMENTS

A protocol on the conference of participants in the International aerospace experiment, Kursk-85, held within the framework of the Intermoscow programme, has been signed in Kursk, writes *IZVESTIA*.

This experiment was conducted in the Kursk Region (Central Russia) under the plan of work on an international space project — "The Studies of Dynamics of Geosystems by Remote-Controlled Methods" by experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The equipment used was designed and built at research centres

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

AWARD FOR SIGHT RESTORER

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), an agency of the United Nations, conferred its annual award on Soviet eye surgeon, Eleonora Yegorova. The newspaper *PRAVDA* writes that the award is given every year to an inventor whose brainchild has been most useful to mankind. This year, such an invention is the method for surgical treatment of traumatic cataracts with application of artificial lenses.

After long years of research, Eleonora Yegorova has devised a complex set of methods which provides for improvements in all the links in the chain of surgery involved in the treatment of cataracts. Six years ago, she defended her doctoral dissertation which dealt with these methods. Today, the new set of methods for removing cataract with subsequent implant of artificial lens has proved to be completely justified. It has ensured the restoration of highly stable sight for thousands of people. After operations performed with the new methods sight is restored completely for ninety per cent of the patients who contracted cataract after injury. Hundreds of Soviet and foreign specialists are being trained on the basis of Yegorova's set of methods.

WATER PROTECTION — A PRIORITY

In conditions of intensive mass construction and economic development the country attaches great importance to water supply problems, the economy of water as an indispensable natural wealth as well as to the protection of water resources, writes the magazine *KOMMUNIST*.

TASS is 60

USSR central news agency TASS has celebrated its sixty first birthday.

Today TASS is one of the world's biggest news agencies. In the Soviet Union its information is used by more than four hundred newspapers and magazines as well as radio and television networks. More than one hundred news agencies, information centres, newspapers, magazines and television and radio companies in 115 other countries subscribe to TASS information.

Every day it receives and disseminates information along all channels in eight languages: Russian, English, French, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Italian and Chinese. The information can fill 100 printed newspaper pages, Soviet and foreign subscribers receive nearly 6.5 million photographs and nearly 2.5 million press illustration blocks annually from TASS.

Science
and technology

ROBOTESTER

To extend the extent to which work will be robotized, machine operations will remain for a long time. Some of them involve injury and require attention and particularly reaction from the worker.

To find out how people are candidates for operations, scientists in the safety department of Tallin Technical Institute have designed a wrist watch famous in the country. The precision of the watch is one second plus or minus in 24 hours.

Today the country boasts more than 31,000 installed lathe lines. In the past four years alone machine-tool manufacturers supplied industry with more than 45,000 highly-accurate numerical-controlled machine tools.

Last year alone 60 ships equipped with industrial robots were put into operation in the country. The production of manipulators in the USSR is increasing at rates surpassing the production of any other goods. In 1984 industry turned out 17,000 robots and this year it is expected that their output will be roughly 15,000. Production of numerical-controlled lathes grew by more than 50 per cent between 1981 and 1984.

The first Mongolo-Soviet paleontological expedition, set up 15 years ago, has discovered the location of about 100 specimens of ancient flora and fauna.

ELECTRONIC PAINTER

The screen of a coloured TV set is transformed into a sort of electronic palette if a special device is connected to the TV set. This device, made by the Kazan Institute, enables the formation of images which, by the viewer's desire and commands, change their configuration, size, shape, the mode of movement and so on. The unit can be used by designers, draughtsmen and TV directors. It is designed to combine any scene in a picture automatically and to move it in several directions.

The unit called "electronic painter" has been awarded medals by the USSR Exhibition of Achievements and Inventions. It was exhibited at the Soviet national exhibition in London. Now it is being shown in the museum of the Kazan Institute.

Mayakovsky
remembered

These pictures were taken in Pushkino, near Moscow, during the Mayakovsky Festival at Akulova Gora, the summer cottage where the Soviet revolutionary poet used to spend his holidays. The people who gathered at the place included poets, prose writers, literary critics and lovers of poetry who hold dear Mayakovsky's heritage. His poetry, literary sketches and poems about him were recited.



VIEWPOINT

Further
development
of railways

Vladimir GRINKO,
First Deputy USSR Minister
of Railways

The rates at which the Soviet economy develops depend, to a greater extent, on how clearly and precisely the transport system operates. Railways occupy a leading position in this system. Every day trains deliver nearly eleven million tonnes of cargo and more than eleven million passengers. This accounts for nearly three-fourths of the entire cargo movement and more than forty per cent of all passenger traffic. Industries, construction, agriculture, the growing population, and the urge to travel — all these set before railways like any other means of transport, many urgent tasks of development.

In this situation, particular importance is attached to the use of scientific and technological achievements in the development of railways. Questions of progress in science and technology are adequately reflected in the 12th Five-Year Plan (1985-1990) and those to be pursued up to the year 2000. Over the period we will create and further utilize reserves to increase the cargo and passenger carrying capacity of railways. There are several ways to achieve this. First and foremost, through further electrification of railway lines and trains. Today, electricity ensures the conveying of nearly half of the entire rail cargo. Nevertheless, the rate of electrification will at least double over the next ten years.

There will be a qualitative renovation of the entire rolling stock and something has already been done in this respect. A highly economical electric locomotive — VL85 — has already been tested and is now being produced commercially. This twelve-axis DC vehicle is designed for pulling heavy cargo trains. The new 10-thousand-kilowatt locomotive has a speed of up to 110 kph. Models of other promising electric locomotives are also being designed. In their efforts, scientists and specialists do not ignore diesel locomotives. At present, the next priority is the production of a six thousand horse-power locomotive — the world's most powerful.

However, any electric locomotive, no matter how perfect it may be, is efficient only if operated with wagons and carriages which meet modern standards. Such carriages have been designed. These are capacious eight-axis wagons and tank carriers, refrigeration wagons for perishables, and wagons for carrying grain, fertilizer and cement, as well as flatcars.

At present rail carrying capacity is being increased by giving trains additional weight and length. By the end of this century, longer trains will increase the passenger carrying capacity of trains as well. Last year, for the first time in the world, trains consisting of 24-25 carriages, instead of sixteen, were put on the rails of this country to replace the usual 16-carriage ones. Over the next five years trains consisting of thirty and more carriages will be operated.

The speed of passenger trains is given due attention. The express train — ER-200 — travelling at a speed of up to 200 kph, regularly runs between Moscow and Leningrad. It is planned to raise the speeds on a number of other lines, such as Moscow-South, Moscow-Kiev, and Moscow-Minsk.

PATENT INFORMATION COURSES

For the fifth time Moscow is holding courses on patent information sponsored for civil servants from 17 developing countries by the World Intellectual Property Organization and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries. Under the supervision of Soviet experts they are studying various aspects of patent information activity: legal, economic, international and so on.

For states that have embarked upon the road of developing

their own potential, the role of patent documentation is highly important. It is the most vital and effective part of scientific-technical information. By means of patent documents experts can determine the highest world level in specific fields of technology. The all-round analysis of the world patent fund helps formulate substantiated technical demands towards the newly developed machines and mechanisms, determine what is more

rational — to start one's own projects or buy a licence. The practice of the past years shows that those who attended the Moscow lectures on problems of patent law, examination by experts and so on, work well in their departments. The acquired knowledge helps them orientate themselves in the multitude of patent information, complete their funds on the branches of science and technology that interest them and etc.

T. R. Subramanian, head of a patent department set up in Bombay three years ago, said that his colleague had already studied at Moscow courses and was very pleased with the teaching standards. T. R. Subramanian is particularly interested in international cooperation in the sphere of patent information. The programme of studies devotes sufficient time to these problems.

Elia NIKOLSKAYA

From Tashkent
to the carnival

Can you imagine a smiling tiger cub waddling on hind legs along a city street, looking with its kind eyes into ground and first floor windows?

Fifty such little animals will come out for a carnival parade at the Luzhniki stadium in Moscow on the opening day of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to give people joy, merriment and festive charm.

These huge little tigers, lions, pigs, and horses were "born" at the Tashkent toy factory and by the biggest cargo plane were brought to Moscow.

One can imagine the complexity of the work from the simple fact that making each animal doll required more than fifty types of materials like steel bands, leather belts, plastics, curtain lace, printed cotton, and tarpaulin.

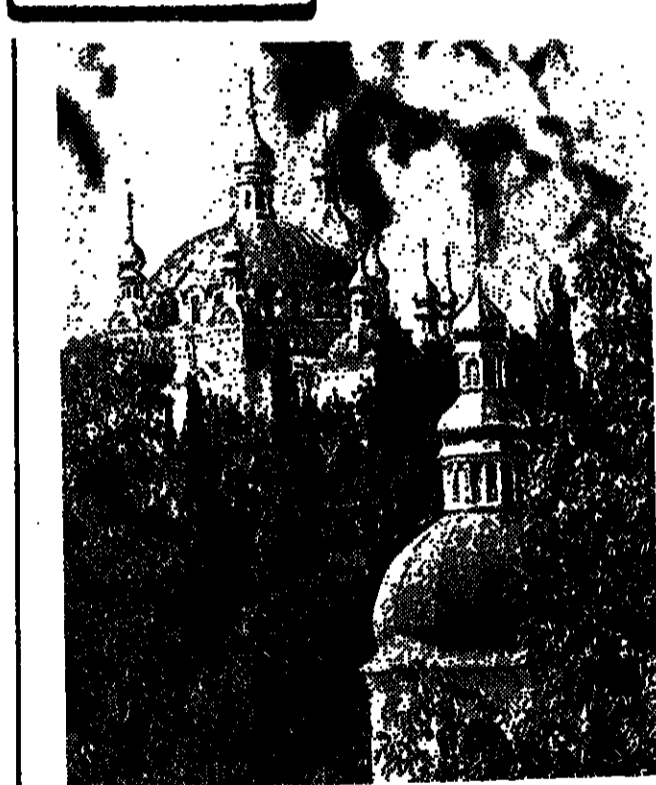
Having already sent fifty gigantic animals to Moscow, the toy-makers in Tashkent have started fulfilling the next order for the Festival — 270 "Peace Doves" carnival costumes.

Amber
souvenirs

The Leningrad amber works have started to fulfil the order placed by the Organizing Committee of the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow for the production of souvenirs and badges.

The authors of the designs displayed a lot of imagination, exploiting numerous possibilities of the "amby stone". The participants and guests of the Youth forum are offered an amber brooch in the core of which is the Festival x-rayed, a pendant of amber, crowning a souvenir badge, as well as a small ship made of amber against the background of the Festival emblem.

Places to visit

KIEV'S GOLDEN
CUPOLAS

The one who has not been to the St. Sofia Cathedral has not seen Kiev, maintain the inhabitants of this city on the Dnieper. This cathedral built almost a millennium ago is a fine architectural monument of East Slavic art and has gone down into the history of world architecture along with the well-known ensembles of Ravenna, Venice and Constantinople. It has preserved its beauty up to this day (see photo).

Outwardly the cathedral looks like a huge pyramidal structure surrounded by two-story galleries. Above it is the main structure crowned by 13 cupolas. An ensemble of monumental paintings of the eleventh century has been preserved on the walls of the St. Sofia Cathedral: 280 square metres of mosaics and about 3,000 square metres of frescoes. Like a carpet, they cover the columns and walls, rising high to the mosaics arches.

Of great value among its frescoes is a group portrait of Yaroslav the Wise's family. His wife Irina (Anglika), was a Swedish princess while his son — Yaroslav and Vsevolod married Greek tsarevna. The daughter, Elizabeth, Anna and Anastasia — became queens of Norway, France and Hungary.

ENTERTAINMENT



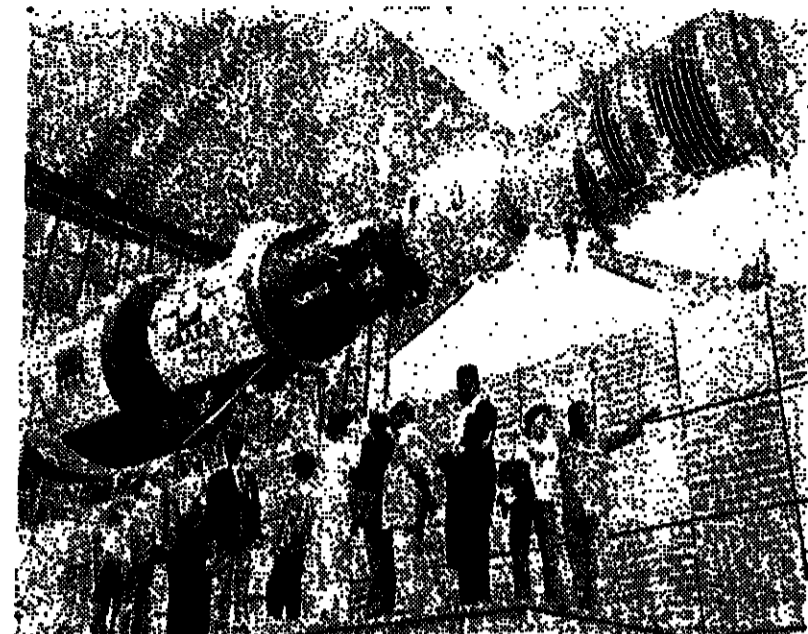
14th MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL

We can develop mutually-beneficial relations

After a long break, we are participating in the Moscow Film Festival for the second time, said Yu YANFU, film director and head of the delegation from the People's Republic of China. I think that this is a step towards better mutual understanding, links and contacts between our film makers. Good conditions for cooperation have also been created by a recently signed protocol on cultural exchange. I hope that we shall be able to overcome the difficulties between our countries and develop mutually-beneficial relations.

A characteristic development in the Chinese film industry is a shift from films reflecting historical events to contemporary subjects. Thus, we have presented for the feature contest "A Girl From Mt. Huangshan", a film dealing with an acute social problem — lack of friendliness, tact, and genuine moral equality in relations between representatives of different social strata. We wanted to show through the film that relations between different people must be based only upon mutual understanding and respect.

At present China has fifteen film studios. In 1984, we made 144 feature films, and this year we plan to make 150. Compared with the Soviet Union, this number is practically the same. To-



● Film Festival guests at the USSR Exhibition of Achievements.
● Actress Svetlana Sukhovei (USSR) and Alt. Saito, Managing Director of M. S. Shohu and Brothers Ltd.



Giuseppe de Santis (Italy), film director and jury member.

am glad I have been able to come to the country where they were made. It is my first time in Moscow and also at the Festival. I have had many impressions. The main impression was left by the Festival. I am a theatre actress and I have played in only four films. To me the Festival has become a good school. I have learnt a good deal from Soviet and world film makers.

...The Festival is a splendid opportunity to get to know the cinema of various countries

Robert VOGEL, one of the members of the US delegation at the Festival, has for 40 years now been chairman of the committee awarding Oscars to the best foreign films. According to him, this Festival is first of all a fine opportunity to learn about the cinema in various countries.

My strongest impression is of the new Soviet film by director Yuri Ozerov "The Battle of Moscow". It has one interesting feature. On the screen we see major political leaders of those years, their reflections and actions on which depended the future of the world. I think such a film would be a great success in the USA, especially on university campuses. American young people are particularly fond not just of musical entertainment films but also se-

rious social and political pictures about critical moments in world history.

As for the Soviet cinema — because of my activities I cannot give much attention to the cinema in any particular country — I would only say that the few films that I saw are wonderfully made, both from the point of view of directing, ca-

FACTS and EVENTS

Awards. The well-known Soviet pianist Svyatoslav Richter has been awarded the French order "For Services in Art and Literature". Together with other Soviet performers he participated in the traditional music festival in Tours.

Exhibitions. A holographic exhibition about the USSR culture and science has opened at the Troadero centre in London. Its visitors can familiarize themselves with masterpieces kept in the most famous museums of the Soviet Union. Without leaving London, Britons will see the most valuable works from the collections of the Hermitage, the museums of the Ukraine and other places.

Guest performances. The viet circus — envoy of peace and friendship. With words written in Russian, Norwegian, the biggest centres in London welcomed enthusiastic artists. The troupe of the state circus association, touring a number of European countries, includes artists popular in the USSR and other countries.

Paintings. "The Sound" — a colour lithograph by the artist, the remarkable collection of the Omsk fine arts museum. The exhibition presented this lithograph in Leningrad, a close friend of the European socialist

BUSINESS

Finnish firms build a new pulp-and-paper mill

The small community of Sovetsky near Vyborg is destined to become a new industrial centre of the Leningrad Region. Ground has been broken in its territory for a pulp-and-paper mill with the participation of the Finnish joint stock society, the Jomo, Enso-Gutzeit, Ull, Oskari and Rosenlew firms. An act of the start of

construction of the pulp-and-paper mill was signed by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland and Ivan Arkhipov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 31st meeting of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Committee for Economic Cooperation, which was held in Leningrad. The new mill will manufacture packaging paper with polymer coating using Finnish-made equipment.

Risto Kangas-Ilkka, managing director of the Finnish joint stock society, described the start of construction of the mill as an event of paramount significance in the history of Finnish-Soviet business relations. On this memorable day it is apt to recall that the foundation of

good-neighbourliness between Finland and the Soviet Union was laid by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two countries, he said. This treaty is a solid basis for a further deepening of our friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation. The construction of a factory in Sovetsky, Risto Kangas-Ilkka stressed, is highly important for the Finnish side, as this project has created jobs for thousands of Finns. It is noteworthy that the construction of this mill has been started right after the completion of work on the third phase of the Svetlogorsk integrated pulp-and-paper mill, which was also built with the participation of Finnish firms.

Saito Tadashi: our trade helps protect people's health

Saito Tadashi, President of the Jomo Enso-Gutzeit Ull and Rosenlew firms, has favoured trade relations between the Soviet Union and Japan during his trip to the Far Eastern city of Nakhodka.

The industry has been cooperating with the all-union foreign trade association Medeksport for a quarter of a century. The firm's trade turnover with the USSR amounted to a hundred million dollars over that period.

Our cooperation is a good example for other Japanese firms, the president stressed. Japanese hospitals widely use highly efficient Soviet-made drugs. Saito Tadashi recalled that the second was among the best pictures nominated for Oscar last year.

Reliable partnership

In Moscow a symposium sponsored by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology jointly with one of the largest Italian building firms, Unimorano, took place at the Centre for International Trade.

Foreign specialists exchanged experiences in the application of modern technology, the production of cement, lime, gypsum, keramzit and chemical additions to concrete.

The present businesslike meetings with Soviet experts are a continuation of cooperation between Unimorano and the

USSR, said Bartolo Bertinotti, the firm's president.

Unimorano is the largest producer of bricks in Italy today. The building of a brick factory in Norkh in 1971 was the beginning of business and friendly ties with the Soviet Union. Nearly fourteen years have passed since then. Relations between the firm and Soviet organizations have strengthened and broadened. Thus, in 1982, an agreement was signed between Unimorano and some Soviet organizations on establishing a number of brick factories on cooperation basis. It should be noted that a greater portion of the equipment, according to our developed technical documentation, is produced by Soviet enterprises, and this is done quite well.

Intourist news

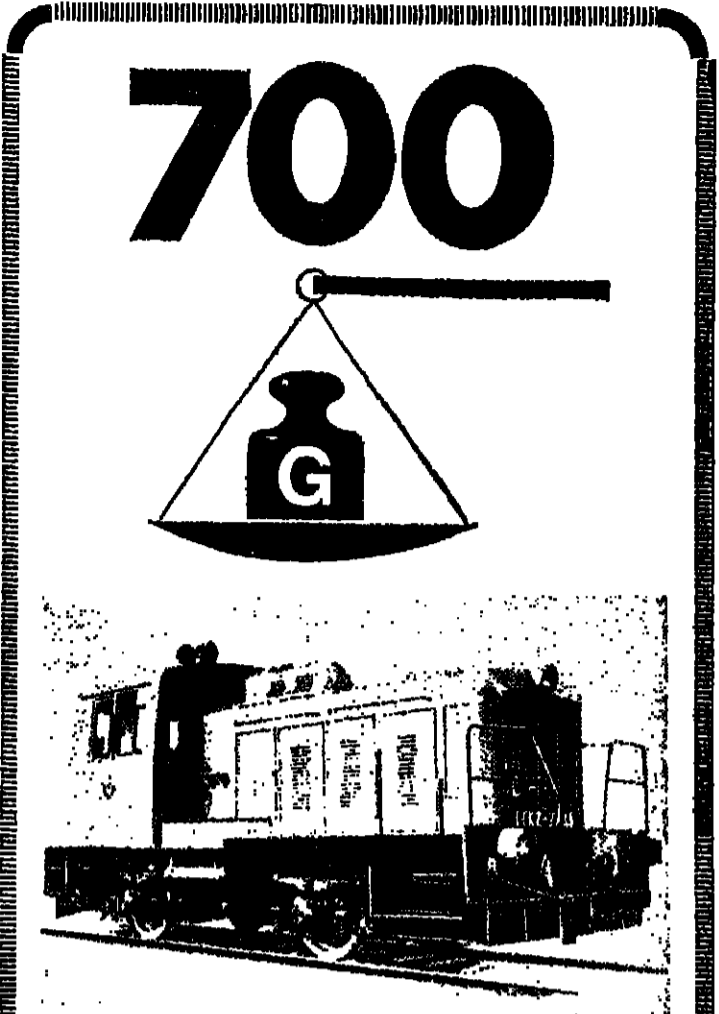
PEACE BELLS

There was a bell-making plant in London in the mid-forties of the 19th century. Its output was famous for remarkable clear sounds.

In 1948 Olof Johansson, a Swede, bought 183 bells weighing from 100 grammes to 6.5 kg and advertised in a newspaper that he needed people familiar with music and able to play musical instruments. Five young people, who came from different parts of Sweden, responded to the ad. This is how the unusual Peace Bells company was organized. It is now on a quest for a performance tour in the USSR.

We are quite familiar with the audiences in the USA, France, Canada, West Germany and Belgium, but we have never had the chance to perform in the USSR, said Sig Wehberg, leader of the company. You can imagine how excited we are! Luckily, the performances were a hit. I recall the concert in Moscow's Sokolniki Park. The hall was crowded. We played classical compositions of Chopin, Brahms, Liszt and jazz pieces by Ellington. The audience was particularly enthusiastic about the popularity of Russian folk songs. They did not want us to leave the stage for a long time. As a mark of gratitude we presented the management of the concert hall with a souvenir we very much cherish — a china plate with the picture of our native city, Näsä, on it. Leaving it in Moscow, we leave part of our hearts.

A big group of Swedish tourists (97 people) — together with the USSR — together with the company, a lot of them are activists of peace activities. I believe that by performing in different countries with such a



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Peace Bells company in concert. Photo by N. Ageyev

multitasking repertoire, we contribute in our own way to the consolidation of friendship among nations. Our motto is: "Who who wants peace, must fight for it". Art and peace are inseparable. Yelena KHANGA

Memory of victory is eternal

An exhibition of postage stamps, to be organized within the framework of activities marking the 40th anniversary of Victory over nazism, has been dispatched from Moscow on the request of the philately club of the France-USSR Association. It includes six collections by well-known philatelists of Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa. The stamps will be on display in several cities of France, and in September they will be shown in the halls of the France-USSR Association in the Bois de Boulogne.

Philately

WHAT'S ON?

July 13-16

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq. 13) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera), 14 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 14 (eve) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stateletsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.) 13 — Mozart, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (opera), 14 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 14 (eve) — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera), 15 — Shchedrin, "The Humpered Horse" (ballet).

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3 Sadovaya-Samotekhnaya St.) 13 — "Noah's Ark", 14 — "An Unusual Concert".

FILMS

Sincerity Yours (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A satirical comedy about a clever young man, who invents his youthful dreams to discover new celestial bodies and devoted himself to the difficult "business" of obtaining scarce commodities.

CONCERT HALLS

Concert Hall at the Izmailovo Forest Complex (Metro Izmailovskiy Park). 13-15 — The Ariel group.

Orpheus on Lenin Hills (Metro Leningrad). 13-15 — "Salute, Festival", a gala programme. For the first time ever four magnificent rings will be used for "Circus on Water" and "Circus on Ice" programmes. 14-15 — A gala programme. 16-17 — A gala programme. 18-19 — A gala programme. 20-21 — A gala programme. 22-23 — A gala programme. 24-25 — A gala programme. 26-27 — A gala programme. 28-29 — A gala programme. 30-31 — A gala programme.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL. Lenin Central Stadium, 13 — Moscow Spartak vs Leningrad Zenit 6 p.m.

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.) 13 — Moscow Torpedo vs Leningrad Metalist 6 p.m.

RUGBY. Makhometkhanov Stadium (13 Vostochnaya St.) 13 and 14 — Moscow Slava vs Mordovia 12.30 p.m.

emy, 4.30 p.m. (both days). These are matches in the current national championship.

ATHLETICS. Dynamo Stadium, 13 and 14 — Moscow Cup 5 p.m. (both days).

SKATING. Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 14 — Mass skating on artificial ice: 10.30 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Grown-ups and children using any kind of skates are invited. Duration: 1 hr 30 min.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Bogoyeva St.). 14 — Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

July 13-15

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and short rains. Night temperatures of 9°, 14°C and 19°, 24°C. On July 13, rising to 22°, 28°C. On July 14, 15 during the day. NW and W and wind, 2-5 mps.

Water at the country's resorts warmed up to 18°C at the Baltic (near Riga), 21-22°C in the Sea of Azov, 19-23°C in the Black Sea (the Caucasus) and 25°C in the Caspian Sea, near Baku.

Ravi Shankar in concert



Ravi Shankar performing in Moscow.

Ravi Shankar, a well-known Indian composer and performer, recently gave a concert in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall. Among music lovers his name has become synonymous with classical

time he played classical Indian music based on ragi for the audiences. This music is still going strong, though it is more than 2,000 years old. The musician did improvisation without changing, but rather supplementing what was passed on to him by his teachers, who, in their turn, also had instructors. So, it was an unusual concert for audiences.

Ravi Shankar always performs with assistants. According to the artist, a sitar cannot sound without the main rhythmic accompaniment, provided by tabla — a percussion instrument and tamour.

Apart from Muscovites and guests of the capital Shankar will also perform for audiences in Leningrad and Kiev.

Svetlana CHERTSEKAYA Photo by Anatoly Makarov